Montana State Library

This cover sheet created by Internet Archive for formatting.

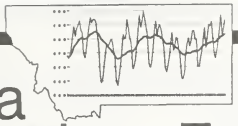
331
E10mc
v.19,no4
c.2

Montana State Library
3 0864 1004 4424 2

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

FEB 22 1990

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1515 E. 6th AVE.
HELENA, MONTANA 59620



Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

4th Quarter 1989 Report — Volume 19, Number 4

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Montana's **Fourth Quarter Civilian Labor Force** averaged 397,700. This represents a decline of 10,500 from the previous quarter—and a decline of 3,300 from the comparable quarter in 1988. One factor contributing to the decline was unseasonable rain in November that caused early reductions in outdoor employment primarily in logging, construction and agriculture. The labor force rebounded in December as outdoor employment started to pick up and hiring for the Christmas holiday season got underway.

UNEMPLOYMENT

As a result of the unseasonable weather for the quarter, Montana's total **number of unemployed** in October was 21,200; increasing to 23,600 in November, and leveling off in December at 21,100. The **average unemployment rate** for the quarter was 5.5 percent—representing an increase of only 1,300 unemployed from the previous quarter, and 1,500 fewer unemployed than for the corresponding quarter in 1988. The overall trend indicates that the number of unemployed is continuing to decline.

TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT ▽

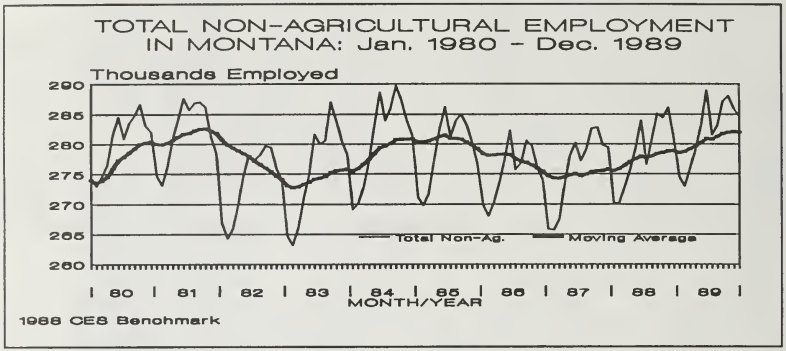
Total **non-agricultural wage-and-salary employment** for the fourth quarter of 1989 averaged 286,200. This represents an increase of 2,300 over the previous quarter—and an

Montana Quarterly Trends

Quarter	Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
1989 - 4th	397,700	375,700	22,000	5.5%
1989 - 3rd	408,200	387,400	20,800	5.1%
1989 - 2nd	403,300	379,800	23,500	5.8%
1989 - 1st	396,000	366,200	29,800	7.5%
1988 - 4th	401,000	377,500	23,500	5.9%
1988 - 3rd	407,200	382,900	24,300	6.0%

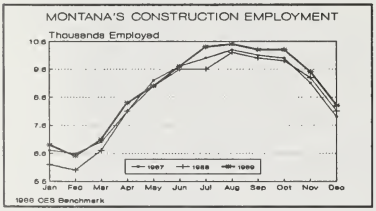
*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1989 Benchmark

PLEASE RETURN



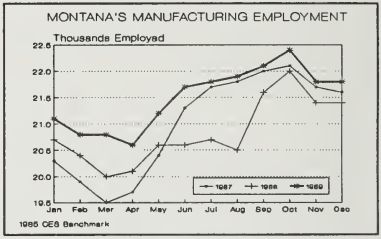
increase of 2,500 over the fourth quarter of 1988.

CONSTRUCTION employment for 1989 continued to follow the same pattern as the 2 preceding years, with construction jobs for the year averaging about 300 more than for the previous year. There was a large decline in jobs from November to December as several construction projects closed down for the season. December jobs in **heavy construction** were 100 ahead of December 1988, and **special**

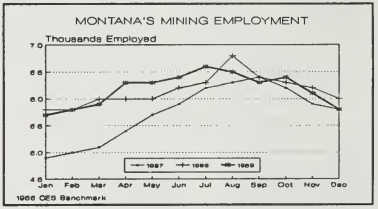


trades were up by 600 jobs. The major loser since last year was **general building**, with 300 fewer jobs.

MANUFACTURING gained 400 jobs for the quarter over last year. The November-to-December job situation remained steady as **durable manufacturing** lost 100 jobs, and **non-durable manufacturing** gained 100. Total annual employment for 1989 showed 700 more



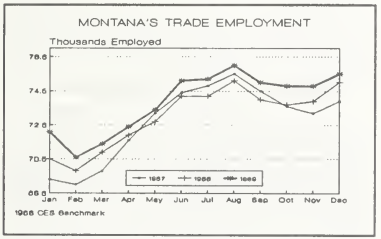
jobs than in 1988, and 500 more than in 1987. The major fluctuation in 1988 resulted from a mid-year labor dispute.



Annual employment in **MINING** averaged 6,200 jobs—an increase of 100 over the previous year. Mining had a seasonal loss during

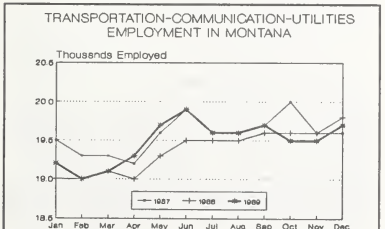
the fourth quarter of 300 jobs from November to December due to layoffs in **metal mining** and **quarrying. Metal mining** gained 200 jobs in December over the same month last year – while **oil & gas extraction** lost about 200 jobs.

TRADE saw an increase in **general merchandise** jobs for the holiday season, with approximately 700 jobs added from November to December. There were 500 more jobs in TRADE this December than in December 1988. Three hundred jobs were added in **eating & drinking places**, and 300 were added in **building material & hardware** stores. **Food** stores and **furniture** stores each added 100 jobs – while **wholesale durable goods, general**

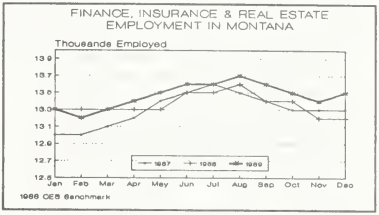


merchandise stores and **miscellaneous merchandise** stores each lost 100 jobs.

Seasonal gains in **TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES** showed a seasonal increase of 200 **TRANSPORTATION** jobs in **trucking & warehousing** be-

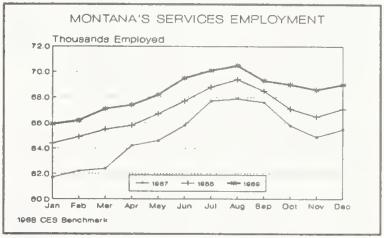


tween November and December, with jobs for the rest of the sector remaining the same as the fourth quarter of 1988. Job losses in **COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES**, coupled with small gains in **railroads** and trucking & warehousing, has this industry at 100 fewer jobs than a year ago. Overall jobs for 1989 averaged 19,500 – compared with 19,400 the previous year.



December **FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE** employment increased by 300 jobs over December 1988 to 13,500. There was an increase of about 100 jobs from November to December due to an increase of **banking** jobs.

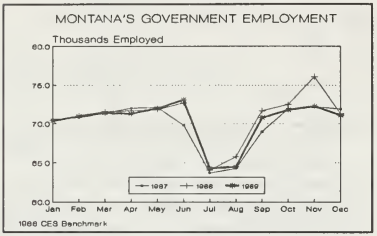
The **SERVICE** industry continues to show growth as it topped out the year with an annual



average of 68,400 jobs – up 1,500 from the previous year. From November to December, **lodging places** increased by 500. Small gains in **medical** services and **membership organizations** – coupled with small losses in **miscellaneous repair** services – resulted in a gain of

400 jobs in the service industry. This year **medical** services increased by 900 jobs, **automobile repair** and **social** services each gained 300, and **amusement & recreation** added 200 jobs—bringing 1,800 new jobs to the service sector since 1988.

Year-to-date comparisons in **GOVERNMENT** employment indicate that total GOVERNMENT has declined by 500 jobs since 1988.

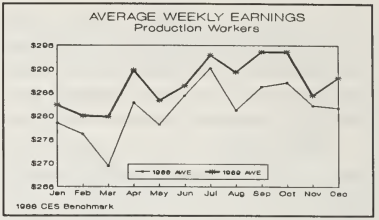


State education laid off about 1,000 employees in December—many of them work study students traditionally laid off during the Christmas school break. Other seasonal downturns came with 400 jobs lost in **local government** and another 100 lost in **forests & parks.** Total GOVERNMENT jobs in the month of December were about 200 fewer than in December 1988. Jobs in **federal government** remained about the same—while state education gained about 100 jobs.

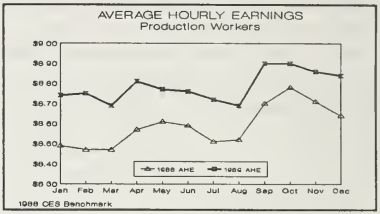
∇ NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND EARNINGS

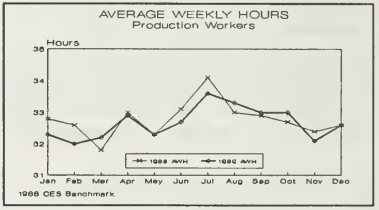
Average weekly earnings for private production workers were up by $3.77 in December to $288.18 as a result of a 0.5 hour increase in the average number of hours worked. This represents an increase of $6.52 over December 1988.



Average hourly earnings showed an increase of 20 cents over the previous year, although it dropped by 2 cents from November.



Comparing with 1988, the average hourly earnings went up in all sectors except food & kindred, MANUFACTURING and retail trade.



Average weekly hours increased from November in all sectors except CONSTRUCTION, food production and SERVICES. Since December 1988, average weekly earnings were up in MINING, durable manufacturing, TRANSPORTATION and TRADE. The average weekly hours for December 1988 and 1989 remained the same at 32.6 hours.

HIGHLIGHTS BY INDUSTRY COMPONENTS

AGRICULTURE

- **The state's pork industry** has grown steadily over the past four years according to the Montana Agricultural Statistics Service. A spokesman for the service says the state's 1989 pig crop was the largest number weaned since 1971.

- **Montana's first organic meats label** has been approved by the state's livestock and health departments. A spokesman for the Helena meat firm obtaining the "organic food" label says there is a growing demand for chemical-free foods.

- **A Montana corporation** has obtained a Community Development Block Grant to purchase a Havre dairy—ending fears that the dairy would shut down and put 42 dairy employees out of work.

- **A ConAgra subsidiary** plans to open a new business in Billings that manufactures pheromones—a natural insect chemical that interrupts the mating of agricultural pests. A company spokesman says the business will employ 18 people.

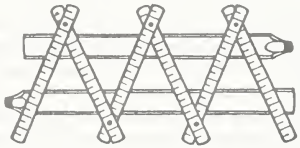
MINING

- **Burlington Resources Inc.** plans to spin off its mineral holdings in 1990, a company spokesman says, and concentrate on its oil and natural gas investments. The head of the company's mineral operations says the timing and structure of the reorganization has not yet been determined.

CONSTRUCTION

- **Montana construction companies** have been awarded five building contracts at Malmstrom Air Force Base totaling $7 million. A base spokesman says most of the construction involves either moving non-aviation functions away from the base flight-line, or expanding buildings directly related to the base's aerial refueling mission. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has also called for bids to build a $10 million triple-aircraft maintenance hangar at the base.

- **Construction is underway** on a seven-story condominium complex at Big Sky ski resort. Also under construction is a convention center that will double Big Sky's current convention capacity according to a resort spokesman.



- **Construction is progressing** on a multi-million dollar Federal Reserve Bank building in downtown Helena—while, several blocks away, a Helena hotel is in the midst of an expansion which will include a nightclub, conference room and restaurant.

- **A convention complex south of Red Lodge** should be completed by summer according to its developer. The $3 million facility will include a convention center, restaurant, hotel rooms, indoor pool and sports center—and outdoor soccer field.

MANUFACTURING

- **Champion International** has set Feb. 2 as the shutdown date for its Missoula mill. The company had earlier announced plans to close the Missoula mill upon completion of improvements to the company's nearby Bonner mill. The shutdown will be phased over four to six weeks. A company spokesman estimates that Champion will be making severance payments of $1.4 million to 175 of the 185 workers affected by the closure. A final decision is still pending on a proposed employee buyout of the

Missoula plant which would involve a scaled-back operation and a much smaller workforce.

- **Wolf Point's largest private employer** has announced plans to relocate it's manufacturing business elsewhere in Montana. The president of Wood's Powr-Grip has promised the firm's employees the chance to relocate with the company when a new location is decided on. The town of Wolf Point had earlier obtained a community development block grant from the Montana Department of Commerce to try to keep the growing firm in Wolf Point.

- **A Helena defense manufacturing firm** has been purchased by the Wolf Point Community Organization and is being moved to Wolf Point, where it will be able to take advantage of government programs that give preference to minority-owned businesses. The firm will initially be manufacturing people-shaped, paper targets for military target practice—but plans to obtain other military contracts according to a WPCO spokesman.

- **Montana Naturals** has obtained a $1 million loan that will refinance the nutritional food supplement company's debt and provide working capital according to the Arlee-based company's president.

- **The Montana Science and Technology** Alliance has committed $350,000 to help finance a Missoula company that develops and manufactures products used to purify chemicals and separate particles from chemical solutions. The investment is matched by company money according to a spokesman for the alliance.

- **A Lincoln jerky manufacturing firm** has started making a "high-quality, upscale jerky treat" for dogs. A company spokesman says the pet snacks are made from USDA inspected beef and grain products. They are presently being test-marketed in the Northwest.

TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES

- **Canvas-top Glacier National Park** tour coaches built in the 1930s are being rebuilt in Great Falls this winter. A spokesman for the Great Falls firm doing the work says 30 historic coaches will get new engines, power steering, power brakes and automatic transmissions. The coaches will also receive paint jobs—plus new door panels and Naugahyde seats.

- **A Montana Power Co. subsidiary** has been awarded two major contracts totaling more than $8 million. Tetragenics will supply more than 300 remote control units for California Department of Water Resources' agricultural and municipal water transportation system according to a company spokesman. It will also supply a communications monitoring system for about 200 cellular sites in U.S. West's Rocky Mountain-area mobile phone system.

- **An Oregon-based trucking firm** has closed its Missoula operation according to a company spokesman. The spokesman attributed the relocation to the loss of a specific trucking contract.

RETAIL TRADE

- **A federal disaster declaration** has been requested for the city of Ronan in the wake of a December fire that destroyed 11 downtown Ronan businesses. Approval of the request could make the business owners elibile for federal Small Business Administration Loans to use in rebuilding. The owner of a Bozeman furniture business also destroyed by fire in December is unsure if his business will reopen—but a Great Falls furniture and gift business destroyed in a July fire is rebuilding on it's original foundation.

FINANCE, INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE

- **Norwest Insurance Co.** has announced the purchase of the nation's second largest crop insurance agency—which is headquartered in Kalispell. The privately-held Crop Hail Management Inc. operates in 50 states with more than 5,000 agents. A Norwest spokesman says the sale requires approval of the federal comptroller of the currency since Norwest Insurance is a subsidiary of Norwest bank holding company.

- **A Glendive bank closed its doors** one Friday late in 1989 because of financial problems—and reopened the following Monday under the ownership of another Glendive bank. A Glasgow credit union, however, closed permanently after heavy losses on loans left it insolvent.

SERVICES

- **A Great Falls medical research institute** has received a $225,000 research grant from the American Cancer Society to finance new research into the genes that govern immune systems in mice according to a society spokesman. The institute maintains a mouse colony that provides genetically identical mice to scientific institutions around the world.

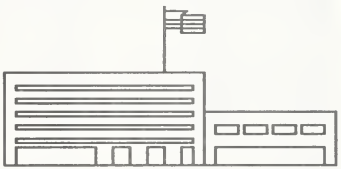
- **A Great Falls hospital** has received a $2 million loan from the Montana Health Facility Authority to build and furnish a magnetic-resonance imaging suite according to a Health Facility Authority spokesman.

- **A Billings broadcasting school** has announced plans to open a business college in Great Falls early in 1990. The school will offer eight-month training in secretarial, business and computer skills geared toward moving students quickly into the job market according to a school spokesman.

- **A small Missoula firm has been formed** to teach the Japanese language and culture to business managers interested in Pacific Rim trade. The firm's owner, a Japanese native who has lived in Montana since 1973, says she believes Missoula is becoming a regional center for developing U.S.-Japanese ties.

- **Seven Montana hospitals are pooling** resources in order to offer their patients a kidney stone treatment that uses shock waves to break up gallstones. A spokesman for one of the hospitals says the hospitals will contract with a California firm for a mobile kidney stone unit.

- **A Butte hospital** has announced a $6 million renovation and expansion project that will be taking place over the next five years. A hospital spokesman says the project will involve installing air conditioning, adding space to the hospital's laboratory and supply areas, and the construction of an addition to the hospital that will provide new space for several hospital departments.



- **A Polson hospital has been sold** to a Washington State-based religious order that owns hospitals in Spokane, Seattle, Missoula and Great Falls. A Sisters of Providence spokesman says there should be no disruption in hospital services or changes in personnel.

GOVERNMENT

- **The University of Montana** School of Forestry has received an $89,411 federal grant to broaden its undergraduate training in international natural resources. The forestry school dean says the money will be used to "build on the forestry curriculum by developing elective courses all over campus to broaden students' international perspectives."

1990 CENSUS COUNT CRUCIAL TO MONTANANS

The 1990 Census is on the way, and census spokesmen are stressing how important an accurate count is for Montana since the census count will determine, among other things:

→If Montana has enough population to retain two seats in the U.S. House of Representatives;

→How many dollars in federal funds will be returned to state and local government entities—and Montana's Indian reservations; and,

→How many federal dollars will be allocated to various social programs in Montana.

An accurate count, obviously, is needed to ensure that Montanans receive proper representation in Congress and a fair share of federal funds. So answer the census. It's important to all Montanans.

In case you've wondered, all information about individuals and households is held in absolute confidence. In fact, personal information from the 1990 Census will be locked up until the year 2062.

WAGE SURVEY PROGRAM UNDERWAY

The Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau contracted in July to take over a program that establishes prevailing wage rates paid to agricultural and alien workers.

Using a newly-created data base, farm and ranch employers will be randomly surveyed and interviewed to determine wages being paid to domestic and alien workers in particular areas and crop/livestock activities. Area wage surveys will also be sent to non-agricultural employers to determine wages that are to be paid to alien workers.

Prevailing wage information is used by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration in reviewing the adequacy of wages being offered by employers who utilize the State Employment Security Agencies' job order system to (1) recruit non-local workers for agricultural jobs, and to (2) obtain labor certification for the temporary employment of aliens.

The following table lists the wage rates for alien certification that were established during the fourth quarter of this year.

Prevailing Wage Rates Established for Alien Certification

Occupation	Wage Rate	Date Set
Controllers	$16.70 an hour*	11/24/89
Professors	$11.06 an hour*	11/17/89
Medical Doctors	$36.05 an hour*	11/17/89
Office Managers	$ 9.50 an hour*	11/03/89
Recreation Facility Attendants	$ 3.35 an hour*	10/30/89
Sports Instructors (Including Ski Instructors)	$ 7.00 an hour*	10/26/89
Truck Drivers (DOT 904.383-010	$ 8.25 an hour*	10/23/89
Electrical Engineers	$14.42 an hour*	10/16/89
Livestock Workers	$ 2.71 an hour*	09/28/89
Elk Farm Managers	$1,000 a month* $1,666 a month* (Both are the prevailing wage.)	09/28/89

*Wage rates do not include board and room.

TABLE I-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

89 BM

OCTOBER 1989(R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	400,597	379,395	21,202	5.3%
YELLOWSTONE	58,498	55,655	2,843	4.9%
CASCADE	36,336	34,451	1,885	5.2%
BEAVERHEAD	4,950	4,778	172	3.5%
BIG HORN	4,764	4,335	429	9.0%
BLAINE	3,729	3,368	361	9.7%
BROADWATER	1,716	1,616	100	5.8%
CARBON	3,965	3,765	200	5.0%
CARTER	1,033	1,013	20	1.9%
CHOTEAU	2,949	2,877	72	2.4%
CUSTER	6,307	6,065	242	3.8%
DANIELS	1,274	1,241	33	2.6%
DAWSON	5,284	5,110	174	3.3%
DEER LODGE	4,234	3,934	300	7.1%
FALLON	1,487	1,443	44	3.0%
FERGUS	6,384	5,936	448	7.0%
FLATHEAD	30,014	27,885	2,129	7.1%
GALLATIN	25,677	24,782	895	3.5%
GARFIELD	973	958	15	1.5%
GLACIER	5,799	5,118	681	11.7%
GOLDEN VALLEY	589	554	35	5.9%
GRANITE	1,278	1,211	67	5.2%
HILL	7,720	7,352	368	4.8%
JEFFERSON	5,486	5,327	159	2.9%
JUDITH BASIN	1,453	1,399	54	3.7%
LAKE	11,141	10,294	847	7.6%
LEWIS & CLARK	25,841	24,746	1,095	4.2%
LIBERTY	985	968	17	1.7%
LINCOLN	8,409	7,795	614	7.3%
MCCONE	1,333	1,300	33	2.5%
MADISON	3,236	3,136	100	3.1%
MEAGHER	1,141	1,100	41	3.6%
MINERAL	1,455	1,368	87	6.0%
MISSOULA	40,754	39,106	1,648	4.0%
MUSSELSHELL	1,821	1,710	111	6.1%
PARK	5,967	5,460	507	8.5%
PETROLEUM	315	302	13	4.1%
PHILLIPS	3,090	2,931	159	5.1%
PONDERA	3,174	3,006	168	5.3%
POWDER RIVER	1,408	1,371	37	2.6%
POWELL	2,978	2,863	115	3.9%
PRAIRIE	788	751	37	4.7%
RAVALLI	11,728	10,816	912	7.8%
RICHLAND	5,744	5,537	207	3.6%
ROOSEVELT	5,634	5,229	405	7.2%
ROSEBUD	5,270	4,926	344	6.5%
SANDERS	3,319	2,953	366	11.0%
SHERIDAN	2,518	2,457	61	2.4%
SILVER BOW	13,693	12,803	890	6.5%
STILLWATER	3,265	3,137	128	3.9%
SWEET GRASS	1,540	1,477	63	4.1%
TETON	3,083	2,965	118	3.8%
TOOLE	2,331	2,255	76	3.3%
TREASURE	473	462	11	2.3%
VALLEY	4,597	4,403	194	4.2%
WHEATLAND	1,112	1,068	44	4.0%
WIBAUX	554	528	26	4.7%

TABLE I-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

89 BM

NOVEMBER 1989(R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	395,777	372,135	23,642	6.0%
YELLOWSTONE	57,836	55,026	2,810	4.9%
CASCADE	36,236	34,240	1,996	5.5%
BEAVERHEAD	4,762	4,581	181	3.8%
BIG HORN	4,702	4,112	590	12.5%
BLAINE	3,575	3,285	290	8.1%
BROADWATER	1,534	1,429	105	6.8%
CARBON	3,875	3,650	225	5.8%
CARTER	963	931	32	3.3%
CHOTEAU	2,757	2,684	73	2.6%
CUSTER	6,304	5,880	424	6.7%
DANIELS	1,189	1,159	30	2.5%
DAWSON	5,218	5,005	213	4.1%
DEER LODGE	4,197	3,887	310	7.4%
FALLON	1,428	1,357	71	5.0%
FERGUS	6,255	5,734	521	8.3%
FLATHEAD	29,710	27,267	2,443	8.2%
GALLATIN	25,578	24,462	1,116	4.4%
GARFIELD	892	880	12	1.3%
GLACIER	5,705	5,011	694	12.2%
GOLDEN VALLEY	544	514	30	5.5%
GRANITE	1,275	1,174	101	7.9%
HILL	7,791	7,296	495	6.4%
JEFFERSON	5,539	5,360	179	3.2%
JUDITH BASIN	1,377	1,310	67	4.9%
LAKE	10,803	9,961	842	7.8%
LEWIS & CLARK	25,968	24,830	1,138	4.4%
LIBERTY	918	900	18	2.0%
LINCOLN	8,218	7,478	740	9.0%
MCCONE	1,246	1,211	35	2.8%
MADISON	3,022	2,919	103	3.4%
MEAGHER	1,084	1,009	75	6.9%
MINERAL	1,493	1,347	146	9.8%
MISSOULA	40,914	38,920	1,994	4.9%
MUSSELSHELL	1,735	1,634	101	5.8%
PARK	5,915	5,315	600	10.1%
PETROLEUM	274	268	6	2.2%
PHILLIPS	3,043	2,822	221	7.3%
PONDERA	3,027	2,855	172	5.7%
POWDER RIVER	1,326	1,277	49	3.7%
POWELL	2,945	2,805	140	4.8%
PRAIRIE	740	697	43	5.8%
RAVALLI	11,789	10,720	1,069	9.1%
RICHLAND	5,648	5,313	335	5.9%
ROOSEVELT	5,423	5,029	394	7.3%
ROSEBUD	5,131	4,883	248	4.8%
SANDERS	3,344	2,989	355	10.6%
SHERIDAN	2,387	2,318	69	2.9%
SILVER BOW	13,804	12,778	1,026	7.4%
STILLWATER	3,189	3,047	142	4.5%
SWEET GRASS	1,416	1,381	35	2.5%
TETON	2,893	2,794	99	3.4%
TOOLE	2,278	2,183	95	4.2%
TREASURE	443	435	8	1.8%
VALLEY	4,535	4,288	247	5.4%
WHEATLAND	1,080	1,009	71	6.6%
WIBAUX	514	492	22	4.3%

TABLE I-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

89 BM

DECEMBER 1989(P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	396,561	375,493	21,068	5.3%
YELLOWSTONE	58,780	56,234	2,546	4.3%
CASCADE	36,593	34,794	1,799	4.9%
BEAVERHEAD	4,801	4,591	210	4.4%
BIG HORN	4,615	4,073	542	11.7%
BLAINE	3,426	3,194	232	6.8%
BROADWATER	1,520	1,420	100	6.6%
CARBON	3,996	3,737	259	6.5%
CARTER	934	917	17	1.8%
CHOTEAU	2,723	2,648	75	2.8%
CUSTER	6,171	5,880	291	4.7%
DANIELS	1,205	1,162	43	3.6%
DAWSON	5,262	5,052	210	4.0%
DEER LODGE	4,130	3,806	324	7.8%
FALLON	1,401	1,353	48	3.4%
FERGUS	6,332	5,717	615	9.7%
FLATHEAD	29,720	27,730	1,990	6.7%
GALLATIN	26,095	25,233	862	3.3%
GARFIELD	878	865	13	1.5%
GLACIER	5,642	5,044	598	10.6%
GOLDEN VALLEY	531	507	24	4.5%
GRANITE	1,266	1,175	91	7.2%
HILL	7,712	7,321	391	5.1%
JEFFERSON	5,487	5,366	121	2.2%
JUDITH BASIN	1,394	1,322	72	5.2%
LAKE	10,797	10,040	757	7.0%
LEWIS & CLARK	25,798	24,814	984	3.8%
LIBERTY	915	893	22	2.4%
LINCOLN	8,356	7,597	759	9.1%
MCCONE	1,236	1,207	29	2.3%
MADISON	3,037	2,916	121	4.0%
MEAGHER	1,070	997	73	6.8%
MINERAL	1,451	1,313	138	9.5%
MISSOULA	41,107	39,346	1,761	4.3%
MUSSELSHELL	1,813	1,649	164	9.0%
PARK	5,864	5,376	488	8.3%
PETROLEUM	269	264	5	1.9%
PHILLIPS	2,958	2,759	199	6.7%
PONDERA	3,051	2,879	172	5.6%
POWDER RIVER	1,290	1,234	56	4.3%
POWELL	2,825	2,688	137	4.8%
PRAIRIE	730	685	45	6.2%
RAVALLI	11,669	10,691	978	8.4%
RICHLAND	5,579	5,374	205	3.7%
ROOSEVELT	5,391	5,044	347	6.4%
ROSEBUD	5,063	4,853	210	4.1%
SANDERS	3,310	2,885	425	12.8%
SHERIDAN	2,395	2,330	65	2.7%
SILVER BOW	13,790	12,960	830	6.0%
STILLWATER	3,187	3,077	110	3.5%
SWEET GRASS	1,394	1,370	24	1.7%
TETON	2,926	2,823	103	3.5%
TOOLE	2,252	2,176	76	3.4%
TREASURE	435	425	10	2.3%
VALLEY	4,452	4,248	204	4.6%
WHEATLAND	1,039	956	83	8.0%
WIBAUX	504	487	17	3.4%

TABLE II
M O N T A N A

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(IN THOUSANDS)

1989

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	395.3	396.6	396.1	398.5	402.3	409.5	410.2	412.0	401.9	400.6	395.7	396.6	401.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	366.3	366.6	365.6	374.4	380.2	385.1	388.8	391.6	381.5	379.4	372.1	375.5	377.3
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE2/	0	0	0	0	64	20	39	24	674	24	24	24	74.4
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	23.1	28.8	27.9	36.8	38.6	38.5	37.2	38.1	32.1	35.1	29.9	28.4	33
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.0	30.0	30.5	24.1	22.1	24.4	21.4	20.4	20.4	21.2	23.6	21.1	24.0
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED3/	7.3%	7.6%	7.7%	6.1%	5.5%	6.0%	5.2%	5.0%	5.1%	5.3%	6.0%	5.3%	6.0%
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ.	6.3%	6.4%	6.5%	5.9%	5.5%	6.0%	5.8%	5.9%	6.2%	6.1%	6.2%	5.1%	6.0%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	6.0%	5.6%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	5.5%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1989													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	274.5	273.0	275.9	279.0	283.2	288.4	281.5	283.1	286.7	288.0	285.9	284.6	282.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	204.1	202.0	204.5	207.7	211.2	215.5	217.2	218.6	216.1	216.2	213.6	213.5	211.7
MANUFACTURING	21.1	20.8	20.8	20.6	21.2	21.8	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.4	21.8	21.8	21.5
MINING	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.8	6.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	6.8	6.4	6.8	8.3	8.9	9.6	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.2	9.4	8.2	8.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.2	19.0	19.1	19.3	19.7	20.1	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.7	19.5
TRADE	72.1	70.6	71.3	72.4	73.4	75.1	75.2	76.0	75.0	74.8	74.8	75.5	73.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	14.8	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0
RETAIL TRADE	57.3	56.0	56.6	57.5	58.4	59.9	60.0	60.7	59.8	59.6	59.7	60.3	58.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.5
SERVICES	65.9	66.2	67.2	67.4	68.2	69.0	70.1	70.5	69.2	69.4	68.6	69.0	68.4
GOVERNMENT	70.4	71.0	71.4	71.3	72.0	72.9	64.3	64.5	70.6	71.8	72.3	71.1	70.3
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.4	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.3	12.9	12.9	13.0
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	58.0	58.8	59.2	59.0	59.4	59.5	50.5	50.7	57.0	58.5	59.4	58.2	57.4

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1987 BENCHMARKS.
2/ NON-ADDITIVE - INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. ESTABLISHMENT SERIES BEGAN JANUARY 1964; RESIDENCE SERIES IN JANUARY 1970.
SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON FINAL PAGE.
SOURCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE.
* UNDER 50

TABLE III

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Dec. 1988
TOTAL PRIVATE	176.7	177.0	178.7	173.6	$288.18	$284.41	$293.70	$281.66
MANUFACTURING	15.7	16.0	16.4	15.6	449.60	434.28	441.57	435.49
Durable Goods	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.8	454.98	435.12	444.17	437.88
Non-Durable	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.8	434.50	431.30	435.84	432.79
MINING	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.7	580.97	549.05	563.00	564.00
CONSTRUCTION	6.3	7.3	8.1	5.9	522.25	536.18	573.78	534.70
*TCU	16.9	16.7	16.5	16.6	505.73	481.74	487.08	479.17
Transportation	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.7	488.36	471.74	486.91	447.89
Communications	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	538.66	499.13	488.09	536.77
TRADE	66.8	66.3	66.0	66.2	199.50	195.55	202.57	197.51
Wholesale Trade	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.8	332.64	321.58	334.51	307.11
Retail Trade	54.3	53.8	53.5	53.4	168.47	166.48	171.34	170.93
**FIRE	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8	252.11	247.52	251.69	247.43
SERVICES	56.5	55.9	56.6	54.8	239.90	238.85	245.71	233.60

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Dec. 1988
TOTAL PRIVATE	32.6	32.1	33.0	32.6	$ 8.84	$ 8.86	$ 8.90	$ 8.64
MANUFACTURING	40.0	38.5	40.4	40.1	11.24	11.28	10.93	10.86
Durable Goods	41.1	39.2	40.9	41.0	11.07	11.10	10.86	10.68
Non-Durable	37.2	36.8	39.3	38.3	11.68	11.72	11.09	11.30
MINING	41.0	39.5	40.1	40.0	14.17	13.90	14.04	14.10
CONSTRUCTION	35.6	36.8	39.3	36.8	14.67	14.57	14.60	14.53
*TCU	38.4	37.0	36.9	37.7	13.17	13.02	13.20	12.71
Transportation	39.1	37.8	38.4	37.2	12.49	12.48	12.68	12.04
Communications, Utilities.	37.2	35.5	34.3	38.7	14.48	14.06	14.23	13.87
TRADE	30.0	29.1	30.1	29.7	6.65	6.72	6.73	6.65
Wholesale Trade	35.5	35.3	35.7	35.3	9.37	9.11	9.37	8.70
Retail Trade	28.7	27.7	28.7	28.3	5.87	6.01	5.97	6.04
**FIRE	34.3	34.0	35.4	34.8	7.35	7.28	7.11	7.11
SERVICES	30.6	30.7	31.3	30.9	7.84	7.78	7.85	7.56

*Transportation/Communications/Utilities

**Finance/Insurance/Real Estate

Production workers are non supervisory and non government payroll personnel.

Source: See technical note S-4 on final page.

TABLE IV

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

ALL ITEMS

(1982-1984 = 100)

	1989		1988		1987	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	121.1	119.7	115.7	114.5	111.2	110.0
February	121.6	120.2	116.0	114.7	111.6	110.5
March	122.3	120.8	116.5	115.1	112.1	111.0
April	123.1	121.8	117.1	115.7	112.7	111.6
May	123.8	122.5	117.5	116.2	113.1	111.9
June	124.1	122.8	118.0	116.7	113.5	112.4
July	124.4	123.2	118.5	117.2	113.8	112.7
August	124.6	123.2	119.0	117.7	114.4	113.3
September	125.0	123.6	119.8	118.5	115.0	113.8
October	125.6	124.2	120.2	118.9	115.3	114.1
November	125.9	124.4	120.3	119.0	115.4	114.3
December	126.1	124.6	120.5	119.2	115.4	114.2
Dec-to-Dec %	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%
AVERAGE:	124.0	122.6	118.3	117.0	113.6	112.5
Ann Avg %	4.8%	4.8%	4.1%	4.0%	3.6%	3.6%

		Percent Change From			
Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1987
ALL ITEMS	126.1	0.2	0.4	4.6	9.3
Food & Beverages	127.1	0.4	0.6	5.5	10.7
Housing	124.9	0.3	0.4	3.9	8.0
Apparel & Upkeep	119.2	-2.4	-2.9	1.0	5.8
Transportation	115.2	0.2	0.6	4.0	7.1
Medical Care	154.4	0.3	1.1	8.5	16.0
Entertainment	129.1	0.4	0.5	5.1	10.0
Other Goods & Services	152.9	0.7	0.7	8.2	15.7

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table V

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Oct To Dec 1989	Oct To Dec 1988	Year-to-Date 1989	Year-to-Date 1988
STATE OF MONTANA	744	779	3091	3396
GREAT FALLS MSA	62	62	226	290
BILLINGS MSA	81	112	401	501
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	92	52	370	272
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	70	49	229	261
BEAVERHEAD	11	7	30	38
DEER LODGE	10	2	29	24
GRANITE	3	3	10	18
MADISON	18	11	47	34
POWELL	2	1	12	21
SILVER BOW	26	25	101	126
BOZEMAN LFA	86	74	341	313
GALLATIN	70	56	264	236
MEAGHER	0	5	4	12
PARK	16	13	73	65
GLASGOW LFA	18	17	73	83
DANIELS	1	1	6	10
PHILLIPS	4	5	10	16
ROOSEVELT	6	7	26	22
SHERIDAN	3	3	12	12
VALLEY	4	1	19	23
GLENDIVE LFA	13	18	74	75
DAWSON	3	8	22	24
GARFIELD	0	3	2	6
MCCONE	0	0	3	7
PRAIRIE	2	0	8	2
RICHLAND	8	6	36	35
WIBAUX	0	1	3	1
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	13	20	76	91
BIG HORN	5	5	23	25
CARBON	6	7	34	30
STILLWATER	1	5	14	23
SWEET GRASS	1	3	5	13
HAVRE LFA	14	28	61	69
BLAINE	1	6	11	15
HILL	11	19	40	48
LIBERTY	2	3	10	6
HELENA LFA	40	41	188	218
BROADWATER	3	2	11	17
JEFFERSON	8	1	15	20
LEWIS & CLARK	29	38	162	181
KALISPELL LFA	92	105	404	462
FLATHEAD	57	66	257	292
LAKE	14	19	67	76
LINCOLN	21	20	80	94
LEWISTOWN LFA	21	24	65	92
FERGUS	11	15	35	52
GOLDEN VALLEY	3	4	3	6
JUDITH BASIN	2	1	3	16
MUSSELSHELL	0	1	10	8
PETROLEUM	0	1	1	1
WHEATLAND	5	2	13	9
MILES CITY LFA	21	19	86	77
CARTER	0	2	2	4
CUSTER	9	6	36	20
FALLON	3	2	11	9
POWDER RIVER	3	2	8	11
ROSEBUD	5	5	27	28
TREASURE	1	2	2	5
MISSOULA LFA	94	129	395	486
MINERAL	1	4	13	8
MISSOULA	66	91	264	330
RAVALLI	21	28	90	122
SANDERS	6	6	28	26
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	27	29	102	106
CHOUTEAU	2	4	8	17
GLACIER	11	12	28	37
PONDERA	6	4	28	12
TETON	4	6	21	18
TOOLE	4	3	17	22

The new business tally includes successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total new businesses.
Source: See technical note S-6 on final page.

SOURCES OF DATA

S-1.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and are the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed.

S-2.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series and is provided only as an informational economic time-series.

S-3.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas are calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represent employment by place-of-work and cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures; that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials, and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not available.

S-6.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-7.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division to meet federal reporting requirements (ETA 5159, DE 230, and ETA 2112 Reports) and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only.

S-8.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. (DE 230 Report.)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11. Benchmarking - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

The Montana State Job Service Division maintains 23 local Job Service Offices in principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, obtaining additional labor market information and for receiving other services in connection with your employment needs.

LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
307 E. Park
Anaconda, MT 59711
(563-3444)

BILLINGS
Main & Satellite Ofc.
624 N. 24th Street
Billings, MT 59101
(259-5529)

BOZEMAN
121 N. Willson
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
P.O. Box 309
Butte, MT 59703
(782-0417)

CUT BANK
20 S. Central
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

DILLON
310 E. Sebree
P.O. Box 1300
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

GLASGOW
238 2nd Ave. S.
Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

GLENDIVE
211 S. Kendrick
Glendive, MT 59330
(365-3314)

GREAT FALLS
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

HAMILTON
333 Main Street
P.O. Box 73
Hamilton, MT 59840
(363-1822)

HAVRE
416 1st St.
Havre, MT 59501
(265-5847)

HELENA
715 Front Street
Helena, MT 59601
(449-6006)

FLATHEAD
427 1st Ave. E.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(752-5627)

LEWISTOWN
300 First Ave. N.
Lewistown, MT 59457
(538-8701)

LIBBY
314 S. Mineral Ave.
Libby, MT 59923
(293-2682)

LIVINGSTON
228 S. Main
P.O. Box 1199
Livingston, MT 59047
(222-0520)

MILES CITY
12 N. 10th
P.O. Box 1786
Miles City, MT 59301
(232-1316)

MISSOULA
539 S. 3rd St. W.
P.O. Box 5027
Missoula, MT 59806
(728-7060)

POLSON
417 Main Street
P.O. Box 970
Polson, MT 59860
(883-5261)

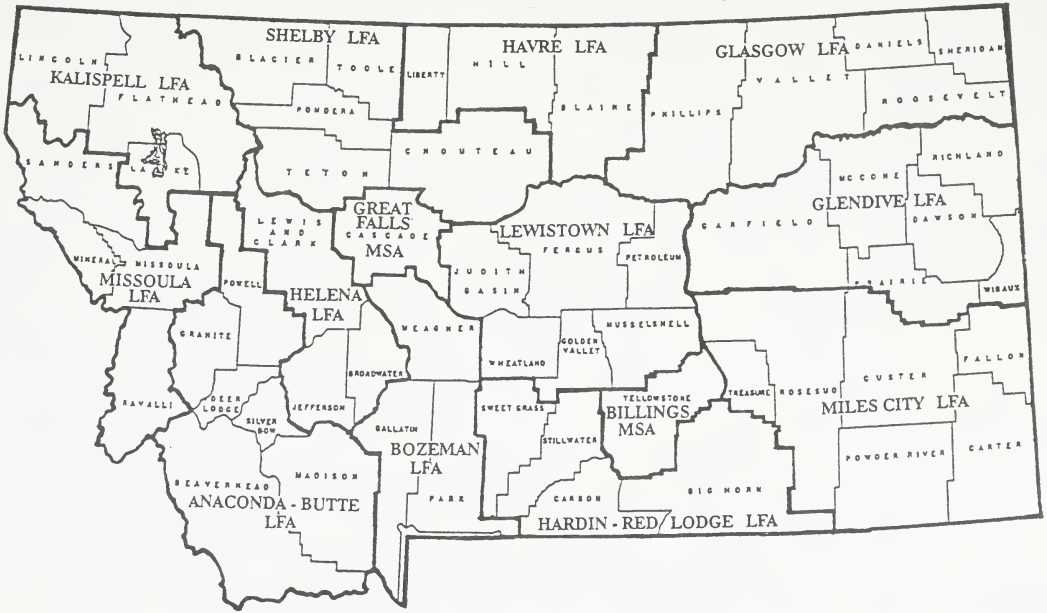
SHELBY
402 1st Street S.
Shelby, MT 59474
(434-5161)

SIDNEY
120 S. Central
Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
P.O. Box 669
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
200 Highway 2 East
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

MONTANA'S LABOR FORCE AREAS



Return in 5 days to :
Research & Analysis Bureau
Department of Labor & Industry
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59624

Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

FIRST CLASS MAIL

Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends is published quarterly by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's **Research & Analysis Bureau**. For more information, contact the **Research and Analysis Bureau**; Department of Labor and Industry; P.O. Box 1728; Helena, MT 59624 – telephone (406) 444-2430.

1,200 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $ .90 per copy, for a total cost of $1,085.68 – which includes $221.68 for printing and $864.00 for distribution.